

GAU

13. To collect logically; to know by inference.
That which, out of the law either of reason or of God,
men probably gathering to be expedient, they make it law.

Hooker, b. i. f. 3.

The reason that I gather he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his entrance. *Shakespeare.*
After he had seen the vision, we endeavoured to get into
Macedonia, assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us. *Acts xvi. 10.*

Return'd

By night, and listening where the hapless pair
Sat in their sad discourse, and various plaint,
Thence gather'd his own doom. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
Mademoiselle de Sudery, who is as old as Sibil, is at this
time translating Chaucer into modern French: from which I
gather, that he has formerly been translated into the old Provençal. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

We may easily gather from this passage what notion the
ancients had concerning a future state. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

14. To GATHER breath. [A proverbial expression.] To have
respite from any calamity.

The luckless lucky maid

A long time with that savage people staid,
To, acher bre th, in many miseries. *Spenser.*

To GATHER, v. n.

1. To be condensed; to thicken.

If ere night the gathering clouds we fear,
A song will help the beating storm to bear. *Dryden's Pasts.*
When gathering clouds o'ershadow all the skies,
And shoot quick lightnings, weigh, my boys! he cries. *Dry.*
When the rival winds their quarrel try,
South, East and West, on airy couriers born,
The whirlwind gathers, and the woods are torn. *Dryden.*
Think on the storm that gathers o'er your head,
And threatens every hour to burst upon it. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter.
Their snow-ball did not gather as it went; for the people
came in to them. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

3. To assemble.

There be three things that mine heart feareth; the slander
of a city, the gathering together of an unruly multitude, and
a false accusation. *Ecclus. xxvi. 5.*

4. To generate pus or matter.

Ask one, who by repeated restraints hath subdued his natural
rage, how he likes the change, and he will tell you 'tis
no less happy than the ease of a broken imposthume after the
painful gathering and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

GATHER, n. f. [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth drawn together
in wrinkles.

Give laws for pantaloons,

The length of breeches, and the gathers,

Part cannons, periwigs and feathers. *Hudibras, p. i.*

GATHERER, n. f. [from gather.]

1. One that gathers; one that collects; a collector.
I will spend this preface about those from whom I have gathered
my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer and disposer of
other men's stuff. *Wotton's Preface to Elem. of Architecture.*

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.
I was a herdman and a gatherer of fycamore-fruit. *Amos vii.*

Nor in that land

Do poisonous herbs deceive the gatherer's hand. *May's Virg.*

GATHERING, n. f. [from gather.] Collection of charitable
contributions.

Let every one lay by him in store, that there be no gathering
when I come. *1 Cor. xvi. 2.*

GATTEN-TREE. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY, of which it is
a species.

GAUDE, n. f. [The etymology of this word is uncertain:
Skinner imagines it may come from *gaude*, French, a yellow
flower, yellow being the most gaudy colour. *Junius*, according
to his custom, talks of *gavau*; and Mr. *Lye* finds *gaude*,
in *Douglas*, to signify deceit or fraud, from *gavau*, Welsh,
to cheat. It seems to me most easily deducible from *gaudium*,
Latin, joy; the cause of joy; a token of joy: thence aptly
applied to any thing that gives or expresses pleasure. In Scotland
this word is still retained, both as a thow bawble, and
the person fooled. It is also retained in Scotland to denote a
yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine thing; any thing worn
as a sign of joy.

He stole the impression of her fantasy,

With bracelets of thy hair, rings, gauds, conceits,

Knacks, trifles, nosegays, sweetmeats. *Shakespeare.*

The fun is in the heav'n, and the proud day,

Attended with the pleasures of the world,

Is all too wanton, and too full of gauds,

To give me audience. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

My love to Hermia

Is melted as the snow; seems to me now

As the remembrance of an idle gaud,

Which in my childhood I did doat upon. *Shakespeare.*

GAU

Some bound for Guiney, golden sand to find,
Bore all the gauds the simple natives wear;
Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded turbans finest holland bear. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

To GAUDE, v. a. [gaudeo, Latin.] To exult; to rejoice at
any thing.

Go to a gossip's feast, and gaud with me, *Shakespeare.*

After to long grief such nativity.

GAUDERY, n. f. [from gaud.] Finery; ostentatious luxury
of dress.

The triumph was not pageants and gaudery, but one of the
wisest and noblest institutions that ever was. *Bacon's Essays.*

Age, which is but one remove from death, and should
have nothing about us but what looks like a decent preparation
for it, scarce ever appears, of late, but in the high mode, the
flaunting garb, and utmost gaudery of youth, with cloaths as
ridiculously, and as much in the fashion, as the person that
wears them is usually grown out of it. *South's Sermons.*

A plain suit, since we can make but one,

Is better than to be tamish'd gaudy known. *Dryden.*

GAUDILY, adv. [from gaudy.] Showily.

GAUDINESS, n. f. [from gaudy.] Showiness; tinsel appearance.

GAUDY, adj. [from gaudy.] Showy; splendid; pompous;
ostentatiously fine.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,

But not exprest in fancy; rich, not gaudy;

For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

Fancies fond with gaudy shapes possess,

As thick and numberless

As the gay notes that people the sun-beams. *Milton.*

A man who walks directly to his journey's end, will arrive
thither much sooner than him who wanders aside to gaze at
every thing, or to gather every gaudy flower. *Watts.*

A goldfinch there I saw, with gaudy pride

Of painted plumes, that hop'd from side to side. *Dr. den.*

The Bavarian duke his brigades leads,

Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold. *Phillips.*

GAUDY, n. f. [gaudium, Latin.] A feast; a festival; a day
of plenty.

He may surely be content with a fast to-day, that is sure of
a gaudy to-morrow. *Chrys.*

GAVE, The preterite of give.

Thou canst not every day give me thy heart;

If thou canst give it, then thou never gav'st it:

Lovers riddles are, that though thy heart depart,

It stays at home, and thou with losing gav'st it. *Donne.*

GA'VEL, n. f. A provincial word for ground.

Let it lie upon the ground or gavel eight or ten days. *Mort.*

GA'VELKIND, n. f. [In law.] A custom whereby the lands of the
father are equally divided at his death amongst all his sons,
or the land of the brother equally divided among the brothers,
if he have no issue of his own. This custom is of force in
divers places of England, but especially in Kent. *Cowd.*

Among other Welsh customs he abolished that of gavelkind,
whereby the heirs female were utterly excluded, and the
bastards did inherit as well as the legitimate, which is the
very Irish gavelkind. *Davies on Ireland.*

To GAUGE, v. a. [gauge, gauge, a measuring rod, French. It
is pronounced gage.]

1. To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel.

2. To measure with regard to any proportion.

The vases nicely gaud on each side, broad on one side,
and narrow on the other, both which minister to the pro-
gressive motion of the bird. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

There is nothing more perfectly admirable in itself than that
artful manner in Homer's battles of taking measure or gaging
his heroes by each other, and thereby elevating the character
of one person by the opposition of it to some other he is made
to excel. *Pope's Essay on Homer's Epics.*

GAUGE, n. f. [from the verb.] A measure; a standard.

This plate must be a gauge to file your worm and groove to
equal breadth by. *Mason's Mech. Exerc.*

If money were to be hired, as land is, or to be had from
the owner himself, it might then be had at the market rate,
which would be a constant gauge of your trade and wealth. *Lee.*

Timothy proposed to his mistresses, that she should entertain
no servant that was above four foot seven inches high; and for
that purpose had prepared a gauge, by which they were to be
measured. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

GAUCER, n. f. [from gauge.] One whose business is to mea-
sure vessels or quantities.

Those cards and dukes have, from the beginning, been pri-
vileged with royal jurisdiction; and, to this end, appointed
their special officers, as sheriff, admiral, gauger, and echeator. *Cowd's Survey of Cornwall.*

GAUNT, adj. [As if gawant, from gepanian, to lessen, Saxon.]
Thin; slender; lean; meagre.

Oh, how that name befits my composition!

Old Gaunt, indeed, and gaunt in being old;

Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast;

And who ab stains from meat that is not gaunt? *For*

GAZ

For sleeping England long time have I watch'd;
Watching breeds leannels, leannels is all gaunt:
The pleasure that some fathers feed upon,
Is my strict fast; I mean my childrens looks;
And therein fasting, thou hast made me gaunt:

Caunt am I for the grave, gaunt as a grave,

Whole hollow womb inherits nought but bones. *Sh. R. II.*

Two mastiffs, gaunt and grim, her flight pursu'd,

And oft their fallen'd fangs in blood embur'd. *Dryd. Fables.*

GAUNTLY, adv. [from gaunt.] Leanly; slenderly; mea-
gerly.

GAUNTLET, n. f. [gantlet, French.] An iron glove used for
defence, and thrown down in challenges. It is sometimes
in poetry used for the cuffs, or boxing glove.

A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,

Must glove this hand. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. i.*

Feel but the difference, soft and rough;

This a gauntlet, that a muff. *Cleaveland.*

Some shall in swiftness for the goal contend,

And others try the twanging bow to bend;

The strong with iron gauntlets arm'd shall stand,

Oppos'd in combat, on the yellow sand. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

Who naked wrestled betwixt, belmeard with oil;

Or who with gauntlets gave or took the foil. *Dryd. Fables.*

The funeral of some valiant knight

May give this thing its proper light:

View his two gauntlets; these declare

That both his hands were us'd to war. *Prior.*

So to repel the Vandal of the stage,

Our vet'ran bard resumes his tragick rage;

He throws the gauntlet Otway us'd to wield,

And calls for Englishmen to judge the field. *Southern.*

GA'VOR, n. f. [gavotte, French.] A kind of dance.

The disposition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, fara-
bances, jigs and gavots, are real qualities in the instrument.

Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.

GAUZE, n. f. A kind of thin transparent silk.

Silken cloaths were used by the ladies; and it seems they
were thin, like gauze. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

Brocades and damasks, and tabbies and gauzes,

Are lately brought over. *Swift.*

GAWK, n. f. [gawk, Saxon.]

1. A cuckoo.

2. A foolish fellow. In both senses it is retained in Scotland.

GAWN, n. f. [corrupted for gallon.] A small tub, or lading
vessel.

GAWNTREE, n. f. [Scottish.] A wooden frame on which
beer-casks are set when tunned.

GAY, adj. [gay, French.]

1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolic.

Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play;

Belinda smil'd, and all the world was gay. *Pope.*

Ev'n rival wits did Voiture's fate deplore,

And the gay mourn'd, who never mourn'd before. *Pope.*

2. Fine; showy.

A virgin that loves to go gay. *Bar. vi. 9.*

GAY, n. f. [from the adjective.] An ornament; an embel-
lishment.

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in em-
blem, as they do upon gays and pictures, the fooleries of so
many old wives tales. *L'Estrange.*

GA'YETY, n. f. [gayety, French, from gay.]

1. Cheerfulness; airiness; merriment.

2. Acts of juvenile pleasure.

And from those gayeties our youth requires

To exercise their minds, our age retires. *Denham.*

Our gayety and our gilt are all besmirch'd,

With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakespeare. H. V.*

GA'YLY, adv. Merrily; cheerfully; showily.

GA'YNESS, n. f. [from gay.] Gayety; finery. Not much in
use.

To GAZE, v. n. [gázē, or rather gēzean, to see, Sax.]

To look intently and earnestly; to look with eagerness.

What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem,

Inch'd with all the honours of the world;

If so, gaze on. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

From some she cast her modest eyes below;

At some her gazing glances roving flew. *Fairfax, b. iv.*

Gaze not on a maid, that thou fall not by those things that
are precious in her. *Ecclus. ix. 5.*

A lover's eyes will gaze an eagle blind. *Shakespeare.*

Strait toward heav'n my wond'ring eyes I turn'd,

And gaz'd a while the ample sky. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

GAZE, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Intent regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look.

Being light'ned with her beauty's beam,

And thereby fill'd with happy influence,

And lifted up above the world's gaze.

To sing with angels her immortal praise. *Spenser.*

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,

If any air of mulick touch their ears,

GEA

You shall perceive them make a mutual stand;
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest gaze;
By the sweet power of musick. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*

Not a month

Fore your queen dy'd, she was more worth such gazes

Than what you look on now. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

With secret gaze,

Or open admiration, him behold,

On whom the great Creator hath bestow'd

Worlds. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

Pindar is a dark writer, wants connexion as to our under-
standing, soars out of sight, and leaves his readers at a

gaze. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*

After having stood at gaze before this gate, he discovered
an inscription. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 27.*

2. The object gazed on.

I must die

Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out;

Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze;

To grind in brazen fetters, under talk,

With my heav'n-gifted strength. *Milton's Agonistes.*

GAZE, n. f. [from gaze.] He that gazes; one that looks
intently with eagerness or admiration.

In her cheeks the vermilion red did shew,

Like roses in a bed of lilies shed;

The which ambrosial odours from them threw,

And gazers sense with double pleasure fed. *Fairy Queen.*

I'll flay more gazers than the basilisk. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*

Come, basilisk,

And kill the innocent gazer with thy sight. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

Bright as the sun, her eyes the gazers strike;

And, like the sun, they shine on all alike. *Pope.*

His learned ideas give him a transcendent delight; and yet,
at the same time, discover the blemishes which the common

gazer never observed. *Watts's Logick.*

GAZEFUL, adj. [gaze and full.] Looking intently.

The brightness of her beauty clear,

The ravish'd hearts of gaze-ful men might rear

To admiration of that heavenly light. *Spenser on Beauty.*

GAZEHOUND, n. f. [gaze and hound; canis gazeus, Skinner.]

A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

See'st thou the gazehound! how with glance severe

From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer! *Tickell.*

GAZETTE, n. f. [gazet, a Venetian halpenny, the price
of a news paper, of which the first was published at Venice.]

A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence. It is ac-
cused indifferently on the first or last syllable.

And sometimes when the loss is small,

And danger great, they challenge all;

Print new additions to their feats,

And emendations in gazettes. *Hudibras, p*